



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

covering most of the eastern portion of the peninsula indicates that beneath (1) the layer of relatively free circulating soft surface waters there is (2) an important horizon of sodium chloride waters, beneath which (3) the water is nearly saturated, in many places, with calcium chloride. It is suggested that the lowest waters are connate, indicating therefore the composition of sea water at the time of deposition of the rocks. The presence of copper chlorides in the lower water, the mode of occurrence of the copper deposits, the chemical character of the alterations of the rock, and the low temperature gradient of the region are all thought to be consistent with the theory that the copper has been deposited in zones of relatively low oxidation by the waters. The ultimate source of the copper must be the formation itself, which as a whole carries about 0.02 per cent copper.

R. C. M.

Le Revermont, étude sur une région karstique du Jura méridional.

By GEORGES CHABOT. Ann. d. Géog., XXII (1913), pp. 339-415. Maps 2.

The Revermont is a fragment of the southern Jura Mountains more or less separated from the main part of the range by the valley of the river Ain. While physiographically and structurally an integral part of the Juras, by reason of its position bordering the fertile plains of La Bresse, it is geographically a dependent of the latter. Coralline and foraminiferal limestone of Sequanien to Kimeridgien (Jurassic) age forms the floor of the Revermont valleys, most of which are in the synclines of the highly folded strata. Local conditions make the work of ground-water very important. Large inclosed depressions or sinks into which surface waters drain are characteristic, and comparatively recently the Suran River has dried up completely in the lower part of its course, the water disappearing beneath the surface. The soil is poor and cultivation difficult. Consequently for a number of years there has been a depopulation of the district.

R. C. M.

A New Gypsum Deposit in Iowa. By G. F. KAY, U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull. 580, pp. 59-64, Fig. 11.

The discovery of a deposit of gypsum in the Mississippian rocks of the central southern portion of Iowa is of scientific interest. The gypsum, with some anhydrite, occurs at a depth of more than 500 feet. Whether it will prove to be of economic importance is undetermined.

R. C. M.